

Indian Chieftain.

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P. M. MAHER, Editor.

VINITA, IND. TER., Nov. 26, 1906.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

There is a passage in the bible which says: "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom He hath chosen for His own inheritance." To those who really believe God's promises this is sufficient cause for thanksgiving. There are so many things for which we should be thankful it is not always easy to enumerate; we are lost in contemplation of the multitude of blessings we receive. The sunshine and the rain and the abundant crops, the returning seasons, the rolling years, are full of seen and unseen blessings, and no human counsel has devised, nor has any moral hand worked out these great things. The great Lincoln once said: "All these are the gifts of the Most High God, who, while sometimes dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people."

These thanksgiving services ought to be the grandest occasions of the whole year. The observance of thanksgiving day by over seventy millions of people is certainly an act of great moral beauty and sublimity. Dr. Miller, the author of so much sabbath school literature, recently wrote: "There ought to be on thanksgiving day an uplifting of all christian hearts into a loftier spirit of gladness. Thanksgiving should be more an integral element in our worship, in all our scriptural life. Anniversaries are sad days because they recall the losses and the sorrows of the year. In many homes there is a vacant chair today. Voices that sang in the songs that brightened the circle have vanished. Tears will choke many a hymn of praise. Yet, even in the sadness, thanksgiving should not be left out of the song. Indeed, the purest, sweetest joy of earth is transformed sorrow."

JUDGE CARLIN, holding court at Ft. Smith, has passed upon the question of conflicting jurisdiction and sustains the courts of this territory. He holds our courts have jurisdiction over all cases where outside commissioner's examination was not held prior to Sept. 1.

The law recently passed by the Choctaws in regard to negotiating with the Dawes commission reads in part like ancient history. The right is demanded "to decide our own citizenship cases." In view of the Dawes commission's interpretation of the act of June 9, the government has taken charge of the citizenship question for all time.

An incident has occurred in our midst within the last week that brings to mind the immortal words of Mark Antony:

"I tell you that which you yourselves do know:
How you Caesar's wounds, poor, poor, dumb mouths,
And bid them speak for me.
But were I Brutus, and Brutus Antony, there were an Antony would rattle up your spirits, and put a tongue in every wound of Caesar, that would move the stones to rise in reply."

SENATOR ALLEN, who was here two weeks ago, is now at Pawhuska conducting an investigation of the action of Col. Freeman, the agent. A regular army officer, Freeman has bent everything to his own sweet will since the day he set foot upon the reservation and Acting Indian Commissioner Smith being his nephew (by marriage) he has been sustained. Finally the half breeds, against whom the agent's snailpasty was mainly directed, carried the case to the senate and it is hoped will secure justice.

Some of the papers are astounded at the per cent. of rejected claims given out by the Dawes commission, saying that "certainly some of the parties rejected must be of Indian blood." No doubt exists of Indian blood in very many instances, but the Cherokee constitution and law (and only Cherokee cases have thus far been reached) insist upon residence as well as blood. Having never resided here the judgment is that those Cherokees who have lived all their lives in Texas and other states have no right to come in now and participate in the prospective division of the estate.

DEBBIE FLYNN TALKS.

Congressman Dennis Flynn, of Oklahoma, whose term expires the 4th of next March, spent a portion of Tuesday in this city on his way to Washington City to attend the session of congress that will open a week from next Monday.

To a representative of this paper Mr. Flynn said that he expected to be as active as ever in matters pertaining to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory till the expiration of his term. He said that he had been misunderstood to some extent by the Indians; that he had never advocated any measure that he considered adverse to them. Had favored sending the Dawes commission here and believed the commission should be continued indefinitely, or until the whole matter was settled by each citizen of all the five tribes being placed in actual possession of his share of the land.

Mr. Flynn said that the delegations usually sent to Washington from the five tribes, especially from the Cherokee nation, were a detriment rather than a service to the Indians. They spend a good deal of money and are of little or no service to their people, as the average member of congress has from experience and observation learned to look with suspicion upon them. He said he was glad to learn of the prospect of an agreement being reached between the Indians and the Dawes commission, and gave it as his opinion that the contemplated changes in this territory would be wrought out within the next two years. Said that there was no earthly power that could stop the movement that had set in toward the abrogation of the tribal governments, and that the sooner the Indians became reconciled to the inevitable the better it would be for them.

When asked, Mr. Flynn said that he had never been very anxious to have the Indian Territory attached to Oklahoma in the event of statehood but that such a thing would surely happen now, whenever Oklahoma was lucky enough to be admitted to the Union. He said the east was already jealous of the west and would assist in making as few states in the west as possible, and that all the original Indian Territory would come in at once, which would hardly occur during the next administration.

The gentleman said he thought the Curtis bill with some modifications would become a law between now and the 4th of March, and that he knew of no power that would likely prevent it unless the Dawes commission should recommend otherwise.

The Oklahoma congressman was delighted with Vinita; said he regarded it as the best town in the territory, and that its people seemed to be full of hope and vigor, the prophesy of a grander future one of these days.

Mr. Flynn is young in years and small in stature, smooth shaven, with a deep mellow voice, big nose, large dark eyes that seem to take in both sides of the road, and his conversation when discussing his favorite theme, the territory, is like the "charge of the light brigade." From a half hour's talk with this young "boomer" we decided that, considering his age, his energy and his manifest ability, that he had a future as well as a past, and that the country would yet hear from him, probably before the idea of March. Flynn will have a finger in whatever legislation is enacted by congress this winter; that much is certain, and we throw out the suggestion here that his good will, his influence and pluck would, if secured in the interest of the five tribes, be of some benefit to these people who are hanging on the ragged edge of expectancy, thinking maybe they will be wiped off the map before spring.

Our acts of thanksgiving should not begin and end only in praying and praising. If they do they will not count much in the estimation of the naked and hungry, if they are such in our midst. "The poor ye have with you always." The most acceptable thanksgiving in God's sight is to see the hungry fed, the naked clothed, and the walls of poverty and sorrow turned into a song of joy and gladness. There will be many a poor family that will sit down today to a table upon which there is no turkey. We believe that if the gospel is to be carried to the "ends of the earth," that food and clothing should accompany it. If every family had a sufficiency of flour the "bills and bears" would have little trouble tossing up and pulling down the wheat. If all the earth were fed and clothed there would be no surplus anywhere.

One of our exchanges is responsible for the following: A little boy and his sister were allowed this summer to collect the eggs from the hen coops, but they were told they must never take away the eggs. The little girl, however, did so one morning by mistake, and her brother told her she must take it right back, "because that was what the hen measured by."

THE CHEROKEE CAPITAL.

SCHOOL BOARD AND LESSON THE ENROLLING SUBJECTS.

Most of the members' time occupied on the Census Rolls—Ivey's Bonds—men in Trouble—Several Minor Matters Undertaken—General Notes.

TALHEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 24, 1906.

Although but two more weeks remain of the regular session of council, only a small part of the legislation suggested by Chief Mayes in his message has yet been attempted. And indeed nothing of very much importance has been done. Several bills of minor importance have been introduced and are under way, but the most yet accomplished has been committee work.

Apparently the most disorganized piece of governmental machinery at the Cherokee capital at present is the irrepressible school board. Its troubles are like Banquo's ghost—they will not down. Nor is the board alone in its troubles. Secretary Ivey's bondsmen are anxious to know how much they are "in for," and the council has been for several days trying to devise some plan to get a settlement out of Mr. Ivey, who is too ill to leave his room. The bondsmen called on him a few days ago at his residence to talk the matter over quietly, but it is said they were peremptorily ordered to "get out" and patiently await developments. Then council passed a resolution which called for a settlement from the secretary, but the settlement is yet to be made, and the "shortage" in accounts is yet unknown. It is estimated, however, that it will be \$6,000 or \$8,000. It may not be so much and it may be more. At any rate, it is now almost a certainty that there is a shortage, and that Mr. Ivey's suspension will occur and his successor be appointed within the next few days.

In justice to the other members of the school board it should be remembered that they are not "in it," so to speak. Messrs. Frye and Butler were completely exonerated upon their reinstatement, and while Mr. Frye retired at the expiration of his official term vindicated of any misconduct, Mr. Butler remains on the board clear of any charges of implication or responsibility for the misappropriations of the school funds, if such were made. Mr. Paden, the newly appointed member, was, of course not mixed up in the middle and has been since his appointment like Tom Watson was before the late election, trying to ascertain "where he is at," and has been seeking industriously to bring about a complete settlement of the trouble and a reorganization of the board.

An amendment to the gambling law was started through the lower house Monday, providing that 25 per cent. of all fines collected for such violation go to the district clerk, 25 per cent. to the solicitor and the balance go into the general fund. In the senate a bill providing for a tax of 50 cents per thousand feet on oak lumber shipped from the Cherokee nation. Several other bills of like import were introduced in the two houses, but none of them have yet reached the executive office.

An endeavor was made to get an appropriation act passed to pay Gus Ivey's attorney's fees in the attachment suits. It failed.

The committees charged with the revision of the rolls made by the late census takers have been granted another week's time to complete their labors, and this work is being pursued to the almost utter exclusion of everything else.

OTHER TALHEQUAH ITEMS.

Emma, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. C. Shelton, died Saturday night.

Jesse Sunday, the young Cherokee shot two months ago by Snake Miller, a policeman, died last Friday from the effects. Miller, who was arrested at the time and escaped from his guards a few days later, has not been recaptured.

Talhequah is to have a new paper, the first issue of which will make its appearance this week. Will T. Canup is its promoter.

The majority campaign has opened up in earnest, with J. T. Cunningham and ex-Treasurer E. C. Starr at the head of rival tickets. Percy Johnston, son of merchant Wm. Johnston, has had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes from the effects of getting a cinder in it while going to Kansas City. Percy is now in Kansas City under treatment and it is stated that it will even be necessary to remove the eye ball.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by representatives of the five tribes to meet the Dawes commission in a general conference at Muskogee at an early date.

The passage of the anti-gambling law by the lower house of the national council at Talhequah last week and the probable concurrence of the senate in the same, marks an era in the advancement of the Indian. The member who is the author of the measure, whoever he may be, has immortalized himself. It is what the football fellows designate a "brilliant tackle."

The five tribes are by no means without good reasons for asking the government for a contribution of \$500 per capita as the price of their autonomy. What more potent reason could be offered than that in the event of allotment they would be compelled to drive home their hogs from off the mast, to say nothing of the change from acorn fed to corn-fed meat. If the government don't harken to this appeal there is no use trying further.

W. P. THOMPSON, of Talhequah, the freedmen commissioner on the part of the Cherokee nation, passed up the road on the "Katy Flyer" Tuesday evening enroute to Washington to attend the call of the chairman of the commission. The roll of freedmen is about completed and will be submitted to Secretary Francis within a few days, and if the work of the commission is accepted the payment will proceed, it is believed inside of the next sixty days.

The man who can propose a just, equitable and feasible townsite law for the Indian Territory, one that will meet every exigency in the different tribes will be entitled to first prize. To secure individual title and at the same time protect the masses who, at the present time own the land, is one of the problems of the times. Everybody seems willing that such a law be passed but up to the present time no one has been able to couch the measure in English.

For years the settlers upon the lands vacated and sold by the Ottos and Missourians in southern Nebraska have been standing the Indians off for the purchase money. Some time since they agreed if the Indians would throw off ten years' interest and give them 90 days grace they would settle. The offer was accepted but they have resumed their former dilatory tactics. Last Saturday Secretary Francis took final action, directing the cancellation of the entries of all settlers who shall not have paid by January 1, 1897.

AGENT WISDOM'S PLAN For Disposing of the Townsite Question.

In his annual report to the Indian department Indian Agent Wisdom, of Muskogee, has the following to say of townsites:

Congressional action is needed and recommended on the matter of townsites. Stable and permanent improvements have been made in our towns by non-citizens, or by citizens of the United States; and in nearly every instance, the right of occupancy to the ground occupied was purchased from the individual Indian and a fair remuneration paid therefor at the time. The occupancy, then, was obtained by the consent of the Indian; and the non citizen, it is fair to assume, acted in good faith when the purchase was made. The question is: "How, and to what extent, shall he be protected in his holdings?"

A simple plan has been suggested, somewhat as follows, to wit: Let the United States government buy, outright, through commissioners appointed for the purpose, the ground upon which the towns stand. The improvements thereon—has been decided—belong to the occupants and cannot be confiscated. It is proposed, by this plan, to sell each individual holding to the party who occupies it, for a reasonable price, and that he pay in addition thereto a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of a survey and in securing a patent therefor. The land to be appraised by said commission according to its value in its raw or unimproved state at the time of the original purchase.

It is believed that the consent of the Indians can be had to such proposition, and that such consent will be made in conformity to the congressional law upon the subject. If such legislation is enacted, the towns would enter upon a boom of prosperity; home markets would be established, and the Indians would receive enough money by the adoption of this plan to pay off their national indebtedness, and still not materially reduce the area of their reservations.

Some such legislation on the line of this suggestion would protect all men in their rights, and would out off land sharks and speculators who desire to force fictitious values and despoil the rightful occupant of his heritage or claim. It would be a short cut to a solution of the townsite matter, and would, in my opinion, be far better and simpler than the "Curtis" bill now before congress. No lease, even for ninety-nine years, is equal to an estate in fee. The lease system may put a quietus upon the townsite question for the time being, but it leaves it open to be settled by the generations that come after us. The townsite question is second in importance to allotment in severity,

and it should precede it—if possible—and it should certainly be simultaneous with it.

Of course, by the plan above mentioned, the money paid by the United States, for the purchase of townsites, in the first place, would go into the treasuries of the different nations, or be placed to their official credit; and the money arising from the sale to the individual holders of lots in said townsites would be paid to the United States or some representative of the government to reimburse it for its original outlay and the expenses incident to carrying out this plan.

In a letter to the editor of the Chickasaw Express, transmitting the above extract, the agent further says:

I am pleased to say that since the promulgation of the above plan the principal chief of the Creek nation has endorsed the same in a special message submitted to the Creek council, and I regard such action as a favorable omen for its ultimate triumph. I have also conferred with many prominent Indians throughout the agency and they have indicated that the plan was a just and an equitable one, and would be supported by them at the proper time. I am also assured that places and I will use my personal influence to secure its passage as a substitute for the Curtis bill as above stated. I would be very glad to have your able cooperation in presenting this plan to the people through your valuable paper, because no one more than myself recognizes the power of a frank and outspoken paper, and I feel assured that you will do as much as any man in your section in promoting the welfare and material development of the Indian country.

The Price Extension.
M. L. Lynch, chief engineer of the St. Louis and Oklahoma railroad, has completed his survey of the proposed extension between Sapulpa and Oklahoma City and made a report to the directors, from which the following are extracted. The line starts from Sapulpa from a tangent at the end of track of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, which is laid on a one and one-fourth grade and extends for a distance of 41 1/2 miles through the Creek nation, continuing through Lincoln and Oklahoma counties to Oklahoma City, the total distance being 109.4 miles, crossing, on the way, several tributaries of the Canadian river, the bridging of which, however, will be light, the largest span being 125 feet.

The country is well timbered with post oak, burr oak and red oak, with some walnut, elm and other timber in the valleys and black jack on the ridges, the soil of the valleys being a rich loam, the ridges and uplands being a light sandy soil; much of the uplands being suited to the cultivation of cotton.

Coal of good quality is now used at Sapulpa, being hauled by wagon from Coal Creek, a few miles distant, and surface signs would indicate that coal might be had at several places contiguous to the line in that neighborhood. The fine through the territory, after crossing the Creek line, passes about half way between the Sac and Fox agency and the town of Stroud, and continuing toward Oklahoma City follows the slope of the Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian river for the greater portion of the distance, making a short detour to reach the town of Chandler, the capital of Lincoln county, the line lying for a considerable distance in the valleys of these streams. The uplands adjoining these valleys are of a dark sandy loam, especially well suited to the cultivation of cotton, which has been successfully raised since the country was opened to white settlers. The valley of the Deep Fork is an extremely rich, strong and fertile loam of a dark color, very similar to the soil of the Red river bottoms in Louisiana and of the Brazos river in Texas, and equally as rich and fertile.

The country generally in Oklahoma Territory is occupied by actual settlers on every quarter section. I would estimate the present population at about sixteen people to the square mile. A large proportion of the land has been brought into cultivation; the buildings, fences and improvements generally indicate a thrifty and industrious agricultural population, and that a large amount of hard work has been done since the country was thrown open to white settlement, notwithstanding that the wagon haul of crops to the nearest railroad station is in many instances from thirty to fifty miles. A road built on the line just surveyed would open up this vast section of rich agricultural country at present practically without rail facilities, and afford a remunerative traffic from the start which would continue to increase for some time to come as the country developed.

In addition to its local business the road, owing to its strategic position, should handle a large share of the through traffic of the southwest, especially of that originating or passing through St. Louis, and it would give that city communication with this section.

The Republic is informed that the financial end of the enterprise is in good hands, and that the road is in a fair way to be built. If so, it will give St. Louis a new outlet to Oklahoma, and place this great commercial metropolis in closer business relations with a thriving and rapidly developing territory.

Hard at Work.
The following dialogue is said to have taken place on a farm near Alvarado:

"Where's that thar boy? I'll bet he's off on that plaguy blackie. He nos' 'gally is when I want him," said Farmer John.

"No, John, you are mistaken this time," said Edward. "He is out in the woodshed, busy at work."

"What's he doin' thar?" said John. "He's putting that blackie into the old grinders. Great head on that boy," said Edward. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Charged Sentiment.

The discussion of the changes impending for the last twenty or more years in Indian Territory has had renewed interest because of the legislation railroaded through last congress.

Since the year of 1867, the sentiment of the people has vastly changed, and it is now no longer a dangerous thing to discuss allotment. The people of this country, who have closely watched the legislation of this, our government, and that of the United States congress, know that that which we thought was the impossible, is now a possible and impending danger. It has been only fourteen years since two of our leading men were ordered to move their bed and board beyond the limits of the Cherokee nation, and this all because they advocated allotment or sectionization of our lands as provided for in the treaty of 1866.

Col. J. M. Bell, Samuel Downing and E. C. Boudinot, Sr., were men who lived thirty years ahead of their time, and in consequence thereof, were ostracised by their people.

These resolutions as passed by the five commissions are directly upon the line of argument used by those men more than a quarter of a century ago. Sentiment has, octopus-like, reached its tentacles out upon the highways and byways of this entire country, and has shaped opinions, which, if spoken twenty-five years ago, would have been met by such a storm of disapproval as to make further residence in the Cherokee nation impossible to him who spoke.

This spirit of intolerance has disappeared before the influence of the Cherokee nation's new school system, and this is in evidence of the fact that education is all powerful. The real question of allotment has been touched very lightly by both of the political parties in the Cherokee nation and several bills have made their appearance at different times in the national council, but they all came to naught.—Arrow.

Sermon on Stinginess.

A Missouri exchange gets off like this: "If there is anything that gives us a longing for eternal rest and deep, damp solitude, it is a man who comes to a town or a country, builds up a good paying business, grows rich from the resources of a prosperous country, and then squats down on his wealth like a chucklin hen on a dog knob, and is so infernal stingy to even let the grubs grind in his own gizzard."

A real genuine, 18-karat stingy, selfish man can't be honest and he ever gets to heaven and has wings, he will fold them up and walk for fear he might ruffle a plume or lose a tail feather. The class that build up a town or country, and enjoy life and make the best citizens are the enterprising and liberal men, who believe in living and letting others live, and who when they get a dollar don't squeeze it until the goddess of liberty feels as if a corset, laced to the last notch, would feel more comfortable. Such squeezing is what causes hard times and stops the circulation of the American eagle. If it were not for our broad-gauged, enterprising men it would be impossible to build up a prosperous city. Life would be one big game of grab, and the devil take the hindmost would be the order of the day."

Judge Stuart, now in Washington, says of the work of the Dawes commission:

The Indians have been fairly treated by the commission, which has been stationed at Vinita for some time determining what persons are entitled to the rights of citizenship. A great many bogus citizens were weeded out, and this of itself was a benefaction to the Indians, which they were quick to appreciate. On the whole, the Dawes commission has performed its duties admirably, and credit is due it for the conscientious, painstaking way the work has been done. I think that the territorial form of government for the Indian Territory is very undesirable, and nearly everybody who understands the situation is opposed to it. It would work untold detriment to all classes of people. The present laws of the United States are adequate for all purposes, and afford ample protection to whites and Indians alike.

The man with the monkey and baggage was decidedly out of luck last night. He attempted to cross the railroad near the Adams house. When train No. 107 was starting he threw the monkey and a grip into an open car which he intended passing through; the train moved faster, the man grabbed for his earthly possessions and got the monkey but lost the grip. He sent several dispatches south requesting the crew of 107 to return the grip. And that is all he got for monkeying around a box car—Muskogee Times.

Though the twice-a-week Republic of St. Louis excelled all other western weekly papers in publishing the news of the campaign, it now announces that it has extended its news service, and hereafter it will give its readers the best paper in the country. This means much, because the next twelve months will be crowded with news of big events. With all the improvements to its service the year's subscription will be the same—only one dollar a year, by mail, twice a week.

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MORE CITIZENSHIP CLAIMANTS.

CHEROKEE NATION—REJECTED.

M J Hight	Minnie M Moreland	James W Hyde
James Howell	Mary Leighton	John H Stevens
M W Howard	Minnie B Wheatley	Sarah A Stokes
J J Haney	James R Ketchum	Micajah Stevens
Julia M Howell	Martha J Morgan	J E Strickler
Thomas L Holton	Bruce B Montgomery	Missouri R Strickland
Nancy E Tragus	Minnie Moberly	Phoebe Stout
Charles B Hyde	Geo W Morris	Noah Slaughter
John W Huddleston	Parie L Moody	Rosetta Strange
Walter Hoggins	A E	G W Sturgeon
Melvin Huskey	Perry B	Thomas S Cisco
Stephen I	John A	Monroe Cisco
Paul Broyhill	Harvey L	Franklin D Cisco
John N Huskey	Clarence A	Belle Cisco
Shered A	J J	Alfred B Cisco
Eliza J Hurst	Julia Moseley	William A Cisco
Wm S Huskey	Elizabeth Reeves	William F Cisco
Emma Hendricks	Mary Ann Tex Moore	Albert D Cisco
Sesborn F Jones	Geo Allen	Mary F Cisco
Sarah	Thad	B C Cisco
Washington	Geo Numley	Jonnie D Cisco
Thomas	Edward A Noland	Thomas F Cisco
Nancy	Paralee N Norris	Thomas J Cisco
Jae Moon	Samuel H Hunter	Henry B Cisco
Sally Cherry	Samuel Newman	Sallie Sunnooke
W S Johnson	Geo Whaley	William Sunnooke
Paulina A Jarvey	William F King	Sallie Sunnooke
Emma Jackson	John Huskey	William Sunnooke
Jennie James	William Newby	Daniel Webster
O M Jetter	Belle Wilson	Sirker
Daisy Jordan	Lorian N Kirk	Alphas A Slaughter
Nancy King	James I Newby	Thomas S Slaughter
Nancy Richardson	Joseph Newby	John Sinclair
Elizabeth Cross	Mary E Phelps	Synthia Ann Sisk
Jane P Jones	Etta Oliphant	Mary S Simpson
Arthur P Clingman	Izora Newton	Mary A Singleton
Matha Strickland	Berton Nash	Margaret Sinclair
Sarah E Joyce	Huston B Nash	Henry Signam
Susan Evans	Cordelia Schiff	Clearo Smith
Lewis Johnson	Thomas Nicholson	John Smith
J G Jones	J A	Thomas Smith
Reese	Sarah Knight	John Hickey
J F Reeves	Charles Duncan	Price S Smith
John R Jones	Adam Nelson	Fannie A Highsmith
Mary King	Laura Nelson	Willie Roper
Thomson Kilpatrick	Orvell Nunley	Lillie Smith
Lee King	Leander Lossie	Levissa Smith
Joseph J King	Rachel	Almira Smallwood
Austin J	Parale Nunley	W F Woodard
Thos W Kimbo	Ferriby	Emma E Hampton
Missouri King	Braxton Ogle	Catherin G Wisdom
James L Kell	Leander L	Martha J Kingdenhall
Geo W Kimbro	Levi	Mary Ann Smith
William	Calvin E	James Smith
Calvin	Nicholson H	Martha A Slosser
Malissa J Keith	Adam Owl	George Slosser
Maggie Keen	Amelia Oliver	Minnie Torrence
Amanda Kline	Polly Ownby	Pinkney A Trigg
Maggie F Keper	Joseph Otter	John A Cobb, Jr
Andrew Kell	Louisa M Artwood	Twirball children.
Adaline Kennedy	Lucy E Oliver	Lidora A Turner
James Lane	Rev. Sate Owl	Nancy Tiller
Rebecca Laughman	Wm A Owings	Palestino Tyler
Z M Lane	David Owl	Charles A Thompson
Thomas J Tucker	W H Owen	Malinda J Tuckett
Ada Page	Minnie S Fontain et al	Minnie Fannin
Jennie Lane	Minerva Pertle	William Trout
J S	Cordelia Pritchard	Nathan F Tanney
Darcas Ann Kackey	J E Phelps	Elizabeth Tatham
Mary Ann Kackey	Sarah M Potter	Sallie May
Sarah M Sandford	Fannie Pollock	Simone Swinton
Nancy M Gobble	Wilfred P Pruitt	James Alice Tomley
Ben M L	Martha J Power	John W Tucker
Rebecca Blankenship	Eliza Wann	R Tidwell
Benj B Logan	J D Pierson	Thomas Temples
James R Leatherwood	P P Patterson	Mary F Anderson
A E Lewis	William B Parker	Martha Susan Grant
Samuel Nelson	John Payne	Julia Turner
Norah Lloyd	Annie Paria et al	Bertie Brown
Ophelia A Loveless	Julia A Puckett	John Tillery
Katie Lochlin	Pary J Patching	James Tillery
Madison Looney	Eliza Pazemore	Angeline Mordier
Marinda J Lovelace	A J Chappell	John Twirk
Lotie P Liggins	Martha E Tillery	Margaret Foster
Sallie Lilly	Mary E Welch	S M H Talley
Sallie Bean	William C Pierce	James Anderson
Lizzie Montgomery	W A Prather	Rachel T Lewis
Emma Darden	Benajah Proffitt	Joshua Anderson
Sam H Lewis	Melissa Jane Price	Vivada C Rhoades
Jane Whitley	David A Proctor	Lucas A Talley
Emma Lewis	Ann Parker	Martha L Thurman
Mollie Lane	I A Scruggs	Corveta Titaworth
Francis M Lane	Harriett Retherford	Asheley Taylor
Harriet Latta	John H Retherford	William Taylor
Lewis McKeller	John Reed	S S Tillman
Thomas M Spadden	V C A Renfrow	J P Richardson
Thos B Richardson	Jack B and Jones T	J M Thompson
A L McCarter	Raper	Amanda Thompson
Mrs C M McCreigh	Mary A Chaney	W R Wright
Melina O McCauley	Mary A Robinson	L T Tyner
G S McFee	James R Ross	Sallie E Tucker
Nannie Gold	John Ross	W R Thorn
Ellen McAlley	Bettie Ridenhour	Martha Ann Trunk
Fannie L McAfee	John Riley	Julia Turner
Sallie Mickle	S J Rice	De Ben Hensley
Sarah Angle	J D Rice	Tennet M Tidwell
Sam Morrison	Real Rich	Francis Tiler
Civility S Moore	T J Richardson	Richard B Teague
James Moore	Martha J Reynolds	Arletia C Townzen
Malissa M Presley	Malissa M Presley	Z A Dobbs
Sarah Parvia	Sarah Parvia	A W Tarkington
Beltona Reese	T M Retherford	Joe Welch
Delia D Moore	Rachael A Raper	Mary
Sam J Morrison	Elizabeth Raper	Alice West
Huldah Wagley	Amanda Ross	William P Webster
Mary Ellen Moss	Leonor Ryan	Wm W Webster
Perry A Mitchell	A J Rose	Laura E Weddington
Sarah F Mitchell	Perry G Russell	J D Webster
Nancy A Mitchell	Tennessee Roast	Mary E Welch
Isaac N Mills	Nancy Ann Roberts	Geo Wassell
Alice F	Elizabeth	